

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

So far as it is possible to judge with lack of definite news, the revolution now assuming serious proportion in the Republic of Mexico has a very ominous anti-American aspect. The revolt, while carefully planned and fostered from the American side of the line, came to a head through the outbreak of anti-gringo sentiment occasioned by the lynching of a Mexican in a Texan town, this act proving to be the match that set the Republic ablaze from one end to the other and which is now threatening to hold the veteran Diaz has had on the presidency for nearly forty years.

During the past decade, American capitalists have been invading the Republic to the south, securing concessions and monopolies of benefit to themselves, of benefit to the Mexican government, but not always of benefit to the Mexican people. Those familiar with Mexican governmental methods know that there is one way, and only one way, to secure a business foothold in the country. That is by letting the officials in on whatever good thing there might be. Railroad concessions, brewery concessions, manufacturing monopolies of all kinds, grants to rubber and sisal lands and such have been given Americans, who have paid heavily for them and who in return have been given the right to recoup themselves for all their "incidental" expenses by taking all the advantage possible of the people.

Americans have been sent into Mexico in large numbers to act as overseers, foremen, head workmen and bosses, being placed in charge of the peon laborers. This has resulted in a mutual dislike. The Americans looked it over the greasers; the Mexicans resented the superiority and the rule of the gringos, while the American boss included among those he professed to despise the Mexican of the higher ranks, jumping all Mexicans in the greaser class.

The anti-American feeling has been added to by the fact that across the American borderline has been engendered much the same feeling of class hatred of the Mexicans as was engendered some years ago in California against the Chinese, and which is now manifested to a certain degree against the Japanese. The Mexican laborers had invaded Texas, Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, crossing the line at harvest time and cutting wages. With the pay for unskilled labor in the Mexican border states at twenty cents a day, the wages offered in the American border States were vastly attractive. This year, it is stated, over a hundred thousand laborers came from Mexico to work in the cotton fields, as farm hands on the Texan ranches, as railroad navvies and mine muckers.

Despised by the Americans whom they met, in many cases ill-treated because they did not resent the ill-treatment, they have returned year after year to the Mexican homes to spread the dislike of the Americans. Then, when the railroad, planting and manufacturing industries began to fall into American hands, and this under the protection of Diaz, the hostility became aggravated, sedition grew, plotters flourished and the country was made ready for the time when Mexican patriots should arise and reclaim Mexico for the Mexicans.

There is another phase of the matter, the same as underlies the feeling of unrest in Spain and which manifested itself during the revolution in Portugal, the question of Church and State. In his early days, Diaz was regarded by the Mexican populace as their defender against the Roman Catholic clergy. With the rise of Diaz to practically absolute power fell the power of the clergy. The payment of Peter's Pence became a crime and the more aggressive orders of priests were banished.

Now, with the coming of old age, Diaz is turning back to the Church and many of the restrictions he placed upon the priesthood are being loosened. The populace, however, resent the increased temporal power given the church authorities, and this is being taken advantage of by the leaders of the anti-Diaz movement.

There has been much popular discontent, too, over the virtual absence of the essentials of democracy in the elections. It has been generally known that not only does Diaz make his own nomination and reelection imperative, but he has practically forced his own nominees on the people as governors of provinces and representatives in the Mexican assembly. Rival claimants for the presidency have been forced into exile and those who dared run counter to his wishes in the matter of other elective offices have been hounded into submission. This has aroused the people more and more into opposition to their president as his succeeding terms came around.

Mexico has been in unrest for many years. The general opinion of the students of world events has been, however, that the permanent president would retain his grasp until his voluntary retirement or his death. As yet the revolution is disorganized, but widespread. Whether there will arise from the confusion a man big enough to bring the revolutionary forces into an organized condition, to turn Diaz out as he turned out Lerdo de Tejada, remains to be seen. He has not yet appeared.

NEED OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

One thing every member of the legislature of 1911 should come to the Capitol prepared to do, that is, to appropriate liberally for the erection of a suitable armory for the National Guard headquarters and the Oahu companies. The matter is one for Hawaii and the member from Hawaii, Maui or Kauai is as much interested as any one from this island. It is most probable that the strength of the guard will be raised within the next few years to more than regimental strength on this island alone, and in appropriating for an armory this must be taken into consideration.

The duty of Hawaii toward the National Guard is pointed out in the last number of Arms and The Man, one of the official organs of the militia branch of the service. The publication contains an article on the subject of the citizen soldiery of Hawaii, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard, which will be published in full in the Sunday Advertiser, and comments editorially on the article as follows:

Brethren of ours overseas, deserving, patriotic, worthy, need help from their own people. Here from the capital of the nation of which they are a far outlying, but nevertheless real part, we reach forth the hand of fellowship to our Hawaiian fellow citizens.

From so distinguished an officer as Lieut.-Col. R. L. Bullard, 8th U. S. Infantry, there has come to us exceptional and very high praise for the officers of the Hawaiian National Guard.

He makes plain to us that appreciation of what the Hawaiians are doing or are willing to do to prepare their islands for defense and to assist in the defense of the United States, entitles them to a more liberal support from their own territorial government.

The United States has dealt fairly well by the States and Territories in assisting to support the organized militia in those States and Territories, and the federal government proposes to do yet more. But the obligation rests with particular weight upon local governments to see that their part is fully performed.

Now that since 1905 the organized militia is part of the first line with the regular army for war it is most emphatically the duty of any commonwealth which is devoted to the national entity of which it is a part, to do its full share toward making its National Guard or organized militia an efficient military body.

We are glad to learn that the Hawaiians have done so well and we hope their legislature will make such appropriations as will give them decent armories and reasonable home support.

From Judge Lymer, it would appear, the police are to be given the same protection they receive in every other civilized country, which they have not heretofore always had. It has been somewhat the custom to blame police officers for using violence, however necessary, when making arrests, and to credit offenders for resisting rather than to punish them. The good work ought to go further. The legislature should amend the law regarding gambling offenses as to bring it into line with the law in the majority of the States, allowing the police to make forcible entry into places where they have good reason to believe gambling is being carried on. Here, no matter how much the police may know, they face a damage suit every time they smash a door or break a window, much to the protection of the gambling fraternity.

PROTESTS AND BRIBERY CHARGES.

Public statements are being made by Democratic leaders that should be investigated. If they are true, those responsible for the conditions alleged should be shown up; if they are not true, the denial of the reports should be widespread. Such is due the Hawaiian voters of Honolulu.

The claim made by Democratic workers and repeated as a claim of such workers yesterday by Colonel McCarthy is that there was direct bribery of Hawaiian voters in the interest of Mr. Shingle, city treasurer-elect. Such a charge should be either proved or refuted. It is customary in many places to charge direct bribery of individual voters, but never before has such an allegation been made here by a party manager.

We do not believe that any grounds for the charge can be substantiated. The advertiser has often referred to the gullibility of the average Hawaiian voter and to the ease with which he can be influenced politically, but we do not believe that there is any considerable number of Hawaiian voters who can be bought outright.

It is unfortunate that such a charge has been made, if it is only intended as a bluff, as we suppose, because talk of bribery will accustom some to the idea and lead, possibly, to the thing itself.

We have not much sympathy with the idea of an investigation based on irregularities that may have occurred in Kakaako, because those irregularities involve nothing beyond violations of technicalities and were sanctioned when they occurred by representatives of both parties. We are, however, very much in favor of an investigation of the charges advanced by Colonel McCarthy, involving as they do the honor of a candidate and the reputation of the Hawaiian voters.

The recent election in Hawaii, and in Honolulu particularly, cost plenty of money. The effort of McCandless to land in congress was made with no expense spared. During the past two years he is believed to have spent thousand after thousand, the return of expenses made by him being only a fraction of the actual cost of his campaign. The six thousand dollars declared consisted of his expenses after he was legally a candidate and do not include the expense of the many months of preliminary campaigning.

To meet him, the Republicans spent more than that party ever spent in Hawaii at any previous election. The money was expended lavishly, but legally, as, undoubtedly, was also the money of Mr. McCandless.

The expense of the election was altogether out of proportion to the total number of voters and the spending of so much on both sides has had, undoubtedly, a bad effect on the electorate.

We do not believe, however, that in any one instance was there an actual purchase of a vote. There were hauns, automobiles, treats, free trains and sideshows enough to indirectly effect the desired end, but directly the Hawaiians were not bribed. What money went for bribes went elsewhere and it was not for votes. It went for the hush up of political blackmailers, for whom the politicians will be prepared another time.

OLD AGE.

Sir James Crichton Browne is on record as having said: "Life owes every man and woman one hundred years. It is their business to see that they collect the debt." The recent deaths of Florence Nightingale and Julia Ward Howe at ninety and ninety-one years of age, respectively, are examples of sweet, wholesome lives, full of good works and loving thoughts and illustrate the truth that life is intended to be long when that life helps and benefits others. History is full of similar instances where the beauty of a long life is exemplified in the closing of it. Many men have shown the best results of their long-life work after they have passed the half century milestone.

Tolstoi was mentally active at eighty-two, up to the few days preceding his death, and General Booth is hard at work at eighty-one, with all the enthusiasm of his faith in the great work to which he has devoted his life. Lord Stratheona at the age of ninety is in his office daily, giving diligent attention to his affairs and attends as a rule several social functions a week. The Duke of Wellington held a cabinet position at seventy-seven and Victor Hugo, when he died at eighty-three, was working on a tragedy with all the energy of a young man.

William DeMorgan was sixty-five before he took up the entirely new work of writing novels, in which he has made such a remarkable success. William E. Gladstone stated that if he had died at seventy, fully one-half of his life's work would have remained undone, and Sir Frederik Young, at ninety-three, is still devoting his energies to national matters. Benjamin Franklin became the first American ambassador to France when he was seventy-one, and remained in that office until he was seventy-nine years of age.

The later years of a man's life are often the years of golden fruitage and harvest and the idea that life's work is only for the earlier years is a decision that is not warranted by facts. In this thought all should take courage and endeavor to keep on producing while life and energy are prolonged, irrespective of any fatuous ideas that the later years should be simply devoted to indolence and nonproductive ease.

TROUBLE FOR THIS HOUSE.

Speculation about the Chinese party system and parliamentary procedure seems premature, but the Shanghai Mercury thinks that one thing is certain: "From the very beginning of the Chinese parliament, there will have to be some time-limit for speeches." More troublesome is the question how, with the wide differences of dialect, members of the Celestial parliament are going to understand one another. Reasoning from these, as well as from broader considerations, the writer reaches the conclusion that parties will be roughly divided into Conservative and Progressive, but with these broken up into groups with little tendency to coherence.

Canton and Kiangsu members would agree one day on a question of trade, and break the next day over relations with France. "Szechwan would certainly be for flouting Japan in case of trouble with her, for Szechwan is safe. The maritime provinces would stand together with smooth words." The Conservative party would incline to be antiforeign, and would include the old literati and their sympathizers; the Progressives would tend to be proforeign, and would attract those "educated in Western style, and more or less traveled."

Between the party of No Change and the party of Great Change would stand the Moderates or party of some change. This forecast is based largely on human nature: "What man has done, the Chinese will do," but nobody will expect them to do it in a hurry. If they do it peacefully and with gradual approach to genuine self-government, they will receive the hearty congratulations of those nations that care less for spheres of influence than for general progress and international good-will.

Y. M. C. A. AND THE PUBLIC.

When money was required for a new building, it was the Young Men's CHRISTIAN Association that sought the help of the Honolulu newspapers, solicited among the Honolulu public for subscriptions and referred to the benefits to the public and to the cause of Christianity a proper association building in Honolulu would be.

It is the secretary of the Young Men's Christian ASSOCIATION who yesterday announced that it was none of the public's business what the association did, while the newspapers who had given material assistance in the building fund campaign are told now that they are "flying off the handle" when they attempt to offer a warning that the general public in Honolulu condemns such an action as the recent refusal to admit to membership a high Japanese official on the sole grounds—as given out—that the applicant is a Japanese.

It is the business of the public and the press, nevertheless, when a semi-public institution arrogates to itself the right to draw racial lines and dub their action Christian. There was once a man who had more money than has been subscribed for the Y. M. C. A. who announced that the public might be damned. He was never allowed to forget the expression, although the public was not in a position to resent his phrase as it is in a position to resent the words of any Y. M. C. A. official who declares himself out of the reach of effect from public condemnation.

"The doctors of Honolulu tell us that there are nearly one thousand living cases of tuberculosis in the city," writes the committee soliciting funds for the carrying on of the great fight against the white plague by the Palama Settlement. Funds are needed for this work and those able to give should give, as the work being carried on is a praiseworthy one. What strikes us as the most dreadful and discouraging feature of this attempt to stamp out tuberculosis is the fact that day in and day out, in this city, men and women are deliberately preparing themselves to contract the disease and so abusing their own constitutions that their children yet unborn are doomed to suffer. If those who are in this work do not wish to become utterly discouraged, we advise them not to note the steady gain debauched downward progress of the Hawaiian people of Honolulu. We have "the best liquor law" and the most tuberculosis of any city in the Union, and it takes faith and plenty of it to keep up the fight for the preservation of a race.

The Universal Races Congress

The Nation.

There is something attractive in the plan for a Universal Races Congress to be held in London next July. Its purpose is "to discuss in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience the general relations existing between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called colored people"; and, of course, the result hoped for is a friendlier feeling, a heartier cooperation, and a better understanding. What could be more natural, what more desirable, than such a give and take? Somehow or other, the colored men and the whites have got to arrive at a mutual basis of respect and good will, if the world is to develop in peace and without bitter hatreds and possibly even fearful calamities. Nothing to be thought of at present can contribute so much toward this end as a joint meeting at which the different points of view can be stated and the races of the East explain their aspirations and ideals. Without some direct touch, some such frank expression on a basis of mutual friendliness and self-respect, the world at large will be entirely too ready to dismiss the whole subject with a glib "East is East and West is West."

Now even the dominant white races, which have been so sure they are of the Lord's anointed when it comes to showing those they deem their inferiors how to manage their affairs, have begun to feel some qualms of conscience and doubts as to their ability to regulate their conquered distant provinces. These have recently been expressed by no less a pro-consul than Lord Cromer himself. The difficulty seems to be that, while it is easy to rebuild wasted cities, to refinance a country, enlarge its crops, and to introduce modern sanitary and police methods, the beneficiaries decline to become or to remain content. Good government refuses to satisfy them, as is the case in Egypt today, and the reason is that it is not their government; they would rather be dirtier and more diseased and far less progressive, if only they could do things their own way and develop according to their own ideals. So it is that, whether the colonizers are English, French, Germans, or Americans, the dissatisfaction grows the longer the overlordship continues. Lord Cromer's own experience in Egypt is a perfect case in point.

One reason for this is that the so-called civilized nations approve, in their mental inflexibility, no methods which are not their own. The native of Dagupan must not only live in a clean house; he must wear clothes of American woolen or shoddy, cut in American style. If he refuses, there is no attempt whatever to study his own desires and ask him the whys and wherefores; he is simply set down as a heathen whose mental processes no one can understand. The fact that the races at their points of contact are usually at daggers drawn is still another reason why neutral ground should be chosen for an attempt at better understanding. But it is not only those who are being forcibly uplifted whom the congress will include. Japanese and Chinese, Turks and Haytiens, who as well as to be represented in the effort to smooth out racial misunderstandings and bickerings. How desirable this is even from the point of view of foreign offices and state departments is obvious if one stops to consider the political conditions in the Far and Near East. The tremendous awakening in Japan and in India alone has made the chancelleries of Europe shiver. The open door, with its guarantee of a fair start for the business of China, may

be an open door to other things than trade. The East is nearing the West; its natives have always known how to die and they are learning now how to die with the white man's rifle in their hands. This fact alone counsels such a congress as is to meet in London in the name of peace and good will. The phrase, "mastery of the Pacific," conceals a struggle, some tell us, that will yet convulse half the globe. Were this true, it would only prove this to be eminently the time for all the peoples of the Pacific to get better acquainted before they are inflamed by irresponsible journalists and needless war stunts beyond the hope of friendly appreciation of one another's aims and aspirations.

Essentially, the congress is to be non-political. Questions of a pressing, rasping nature are to be avoided as a matter of course. Critics will doubtless be found to assert that only the outskirts of the problem will be touched. Yet it is by passing through the outskirts first that one comes to the center of things; and later congresses—we trust there will be a permanent organization and regularly recurring world-conferences—will define their own scope. The all-essential thing is that representatives of the races shall get together, not as inferiors and superiors, but as human souls, to find the best means of dwelling together in peace and harmony and of preventing a split along the color line—something that was unknown in the days of antiquity, before the dawn of Christianity, when what we are pleased to term barbarism, and not civilization, ruled the world. That Americans have a peculiar interest in such a congress is obvious. Nowhere else is the problem of black and white so serious or so pressing; nowhere else is there so much need for sanity and detachment in its discussion. We trust that the executive secretary, Dr. Gustave Spiller of London, who is here to organize American interest in this undertaking, will meet with the hearty support to which the magnificent possibilities of the undertaking so obviously entitle him.

READY TO VOTE THE CANAL \$56,000,000

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Chairman Tawney of the house appropriation committee announced that he and the members of that committee will visit the canal zone later and will endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a naval station near the canal. He estimates that it will require about \$9,000,000 at the next session of congress to meet the demands for fortifications and other expenses on the zone.

Mr. Tawney spent a few hours here while on his way to New York, whence he will sail on the Yankton for Panama. Accompanying Mr. Tawney on the Panama trip will be the members of the committees on appropriations and interstate and foreign commerce. As the party is to assemble in New York, Mr. Tawney could not say who would make the trip.

Mr. Tawney would not discuss the question of appropriations for fortifying the canal, but he is a close friend of President Taft and will be guided by the latter's wishes and recommendations.

"We have appropriated up to this time for the canal \$248,000,000," said he, "and both houses of congress, as well as the President, have approved the recommendations of the appropriations committee without changing either the language or the amount recommended."

"As a result of our visit to the canal zone a year ago we appropriated \$11,000,000 less than the canal commission wanted. Notwithstanding this big reduction in the estimate, the amount appropriated has proved sufficient to carry on the work as rapidly as possible, as is shown by the report of the commission."

"The amount estimated for the next fiscal year is \$47,000,000, exclusive of \$7,000,000 to begin the construction of the canal fortification system and \$3,000,000 toward the construction of a naval base in the canal zone."

PORTLAND HAS SHOPS FOR OPIUM DISPOSAL

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 11.—Testimony indicating that in Portland there are a number of agencies in saloons and barber shops where the disposing of opium received from a general distributing headquarters in Seattle is made a regular business, was offered at the hearing today before United States Commissioner Marsh in the case against Albert Gladstone and Samuel Scheffs, two jewelry salesmen who were arrested yesterday by City Detective C. R. Hellyer on charges of smuggling opium into the United States. Hellyer testified that when he asked Gladstone what he had intended doing with the \$5000 worth of opium confiscated yesterday by the government Gladstone told him that he intended to dispose of the time of drug to the "usual agencies in Portland." These, he said, were in numerous saloons, barber shops and in resorts of ill-fame. He asserted that he could easily dispose of the "stuff" to Portland dealers who made a regular business of handling it.

WIRELESS PLANTS FOR AUSTRALASIA

SEATTLE, November 12.—D. B. Armstrong, Pacific Coast manager of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, is back from New York, where, he stated, he interested the company to the extent of opening up the Australian field in wireless telegraphy. "Twenty-five sets of instruments will be sent to Australia as fast as they can be manufactured," he said today. The sets will be built in Seattle. We now have contracts for fifteen sets, with both steamship and land stations."

The Drilard hotel property and the Victoria theater block were purchased at Victoria, B. C., by the firm of David Spencer, Limited, for \$370,000. Spencer will at once begin the erection of a skyscraper. This leaves the city without a theater building.

ACUTE PAINS IN THE BACK

CAUSED BY RHEUMATIC POISON AFFECTING THE MUSCLES.

Lumbago Is a Form of Muscular Rheumatism and Is Readily Cured by the Treatment Which Is Conquering Rheumatism Everywhere.

Although lumbago occurs in almost any walk of life it is chiefly a disease of working men among whom it numbers thousands of victims. As its attacks recur frequently and are very painful, this disease means the loss of much time and money as well as the endurance of much suffering. No victim of this disease needs to be told that it does not yield to the treatment usually prescribed. The trouble being in the blood, liniments and external applications of any kind simply ally the pain for a brief time and the patient soon suffers as badly as before.

Lumbago is sudden in its attack and is so intensely painful that the sufferer is often unable to move, even to turn in bed or to rise from a chair. The correct treatment is the same as for muscular rheumatism and the ease with which this painful disease may be overcome when it is properly treated is illustrated by the case of Mr. T. P. McGrew, of No. 1937 Corley avenue, Beaumont, Texas, who was a sufferer from lumbago for two years and was often forced to lay out from his work as engineer for several days at a time. He says:

"I was taken very suddenly with lumbago while at work. The pains were very sharp and so severe that I came near fainting. From then on I suffered regularly with these attacks until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The attacks generally lasted for two or three days and during them I could hardly stand up, while it hurt me about as badly to lie down."

"I was treated off and on by doctors but was not given any permanent relief. One doctor gave me liniment, but it didn't help. It was only when I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I began to be benefited. I took several boxes and haven't had a touch of the disease since."

A copy of our new booklet "Diseases of the Blood," containing full information about this treatment will be sent free upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.